WAVE OLD GLORY.

Chairman Hanna Names October 31 Flag Day for Loyal Republicans.

DUTY OF PATRIOTIC CITIZENS,

Recognition of the Fact that the Party is Fighting for National Honor.

One does not have to go very far to seek the reason for the profuse display of the national emblem in this campaign. It can be found in the Chicago platform, The spontaneity of its selection as the appropriate badge of sound-money champions is wonderfully significant. There seems to have been little inclination on the part of Mr. Bryan's followers to question the right of the advocates of sound money and protection to display the national colors as the proper insignia of their cause. The only lamentation heard was the Aligeldian wall, which is always expected when the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze.

The rivalry as to who could make the most lavish display of the national emblem has been confined to the ranks of the supporters of McKinley. There has been no perceptible effort on the part of the Popocrats to wrest it from those who are fighting to maintain the napions is wonderfully significant. There

who are fighting to maintain the na-tional credit. There seems to be a general assent to the proposition that the flag does not go with the Chicago plat-

form
This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the issues for which our party is contending is something new in our American poli-tics. Heretofore there has been a pa-triotic rivarly between the Republicans and the Democrats in our antional cam-paigns as to which side could make most profuse display of the stars and stripes. It is a circumstance that will mean much to loyal friends of good government and will be a potential factor at the polls in November.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Han-Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests
that October 31, the Saturday before
election, be observed as "flag day" in
every city and town, on which day every
person who intends to vote for sound
money and national prosperity shall display the national colors from his home
and his place of business. The suggestion is a most commendable one and
should meet with an enthusiastic response all over the nation.

Let every man who intends to vote for

Let every man who intends to vote for the preservation of our national honor signify his patriotic intention by dis-playing a flag on Saturday. October 31. It will be a significant object lesson in patriotism to hundreds of thousands who may be wavering between sound money and repudiation.

Remember the day—Saturday, October 31.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE FARMERS' TOOLS.

Efficiency of Agricultural Implements Greatly Increased Since 1873.

of their pet theories absolutely demol-ished by collision with hard facts that they are now resorting to deliberate misrepresentation in hope of breaking various exposures they are meeting. They have attempted to make much capital out of the decline in the price of wheat during the last few years, and when attention has been called to the cheapening in the cost of production by the use of new and improved machin-ery and the rapid enlargement of the commercial surplus of wheat in wheat-growing countries than the United States they have undertaken to deny

both propositions.

In a speech at the Central Music hull on September 19. Gov. Aligeld in artempting to answer the arguments presented by Carl Schurz in an address in the same hall earlier in the campaign, speaking of the decline in wheat, said: The truth is that there has been scarcety any improvement in machinery for raising and harvesting wheat in the last

Such a statement is a severe reflection either upon the inventive genius of American manufacturers and the progressive spirit of American farmers or upon the sincerity of Gov. Altgeld him-

The truth is that the greatest improvements in farm implements and machinery that have marked the latter half of the Nineteenth century have been made since 1873. Not only has the retail price of all classes of implements used on the farm been very much reduced during that time, but the efficiency of the machinery itself has been even more conincreased. Taking the harvester alone it has been so improved during the last twenty years that one man can now accomplish what required the labor of five in 1873, so that instead of there being "scarcely any improvement in ma-chinery" for harvesting wheat, the im-provements in the harvester alone are shown fully. In other words, it relay only requires one lifth of the labor cost to baryest grain that it did twenty years

To entirely overthrow this last perversion of trath, with which silver men are trying to believe up a losing cause, re-tail prices of some of the principal farm machinery have been secured from leading manufacturers showing the cost to the farmer in 1873 and the opst in 1856. As the wheat crop begins with the plowtake the following statement from the Oliver Chilled Plow works of South Bend, Ind., and see how the cost of

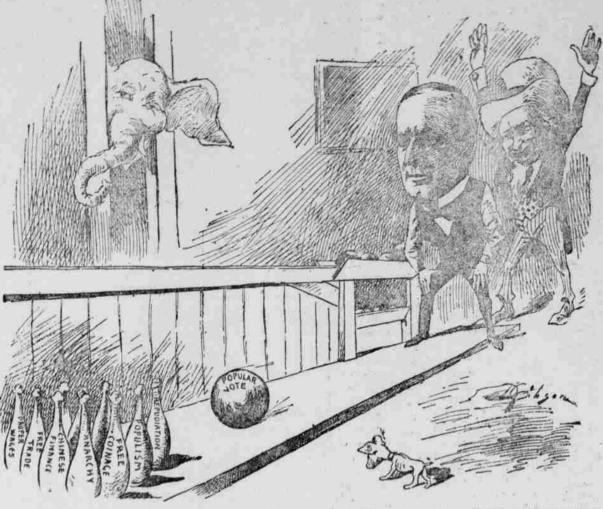
plows has been reduced.

"We manufacture plows alone and in
the year 1873 chilled plows of the numbers 30 and 40 were the heading patterms. The same numbers are very
largely used at this time and our comparisons are accordingly based on them: In 1873 the retail price of the No. 30 was in 1873 the retail price of the No. 10 was

The same plows now retall at \$8.50 each. Cast shares for these plows in 1873 re-ded at \$0 cours such; now getail at 20

The construction and quality of the needs are far better than in 1873." piculs. D. M. Osborne and Company of Au-burn, N. Y., the great manufacturers of harvesting machinery, quoting from their

IT WILL BE A "STRIKE."



-Cincinnati Times and Star.

own retail prices show the enormous reduction of the price to the farmer. Their statement in full is as follows:

"Farm machinery is not only very much cheaper but far more efficient at the present time than it was in 1873. There is hardly any comparison between the two. The harvesters and binders which now harvest the great wheat crops of this country and Europe, were not known until 1878, but the best of farm implements and machinery made in 1873, when compared with those made in 1896 by the leading manufacturers of the country, would look coarse and cumbersome and would not be purchased and used by any farmers at the present time at any price. at any price.

The difference in retail prices is also

very marked:
 Mowers.
 \$100
 \$15 to \$40

 Respect
 125
 50 to \$40

 Combined mower and respect
 175
 75 to \$5

 Harvester and binder.
 *300
 100 to 125

 Tedders.
 *
 75
 32 to 38

 Rakes.
 400
 20 to 25

1takes. *1878. The Deering Harvester company of Chicago, quoting from their retail prices of their various classes of machinery in 1873 and 1896, make the following state-

"The self-rake reaper, which is now sold at from \$60 to \$70, sold for \$180 to

efficiency sell today at from \$35 for heaper machines to \$45 for the Deering

When the wire binding attachment was added to the old Marsh harvester from 1876 to 1879 the combined machine sold for \$300, of which \$120 was for the attachment and \$180 for the harvester. Wire binders are not sold now, having been superseded by the twine binder. In 1878 we introduced the twine binder-the machine that now cuts the grain of the world. Its retail price was then \$110 to \$325. A better and more capable machine is sold today, as above inti-mated, at but little over one-third that price. Binder twine, for use on these machines, sold in 1883 at from 15 to 25 cents per pound. It was, of course, un-known in 1873. Today a much better twine retails at from 655 to 12 cents per

pound, according to quality.

This steady decrease in price does not mean a decrease in quality and efficiency. On the contrary an unward tendency in the mechanical construction and quality of material has been as marked as the downward movement in prices. This the advance in value enincident with the decline in price has been made coulble by the use of economical methods in construction, and by labor-saving machinery, rather than by any decrease in wages paid. The cost of producing each machine has also been reduced by tremendous number of machines

turned out by a single firm.
The old mower, for which the farmer paid in the neighborhood of \$100, had but meager means for adjustment, and were neither as efficient nor as durable as machines that retail today at \$40 The old self-rake reapers which retailed at \$200 were primitive and clumsy as compared with the \$65 machines of to-

The Deering twine binder today, running on roller and ball bearings, cost \$100 less than the old Marsh barvester and requires two less men and two less horses than did that machine. In other words, one man and two horses can handle more grain with the Deering roller-bearing twine binder than three men and three horses could handle in 1875

with a Marsh harrester that cost the farmer \$100 more money. These statements of leading manu-These statements of leading manufacturers of high-grade farm machinery, merely emphasizes what any man of ordinary intelligence strendy knew in a general was and what every wheat-growor in the country knew by practical exbeen marked by wonderful improvements in the efficiency of farming tools accompanied by no less marked reduction in the retail price. When the Alfgeld and the lesser lights of Populism claim that no part of the decline in wheat is the result of improved machinery and part of the decline in wheat is methods, they simply run courrary to facts which are patent to every observer and put themselves in a false position by denying truths that are as well known as the multiplication table.

A little over a year ago Candidate
Jointees for these plows in 1873 retailed at
Sing each, new retail at \$2 each.
Wheels for these plows is 1873 retailed at
time each, new retail at \$1 each.
Cheviars for these plows in 1873 retailed at
the each, new retail at \$2 each.
And other items in shoot the same ratio.
The construction and condition of a first-class agent for theatleads.

Col. Ingersoil says to one of his ardent silver critics: "Yes, many things are cheaper since the crime of 1873, especial-ty talk." Bryan ought to be able to ly talk." Bryan ; testify to that fact.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

A Comparison Between the Policy of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

LEGISLATED FOR AGRICULTURE

John M. Stahl Tells Why the Farmer Should Stand by His Friends.

John M. Stahl, a practical Illinois farmer, and a land owner in Missouri. Kansas and Nebraska, who is the editor of the Farmers' Call, Quincy, and also 1873 and 1896, make the following statement, showing the decreased cost and increased efficiency of farm machinery:

"The twine binder was unknown in 1873, but the Marsh harvester, a much more primitive machine, in which the binding was done by men riding on the machine, retailed at \$200 to \$225. The twine binder retails today at from \$100 for cheaper machines to \$145 for the Deering roller and ball-bearing machines. secretary of the Farmers' National Contions of value.

In a recent interview he discusses the relation of the American farmer to the \$210 in 1873. relation of the American farmer to the Mowers sold in 1873 for from \$90 to two great political parties and points \$115, according to the make and width out the fact that in legislation the Republican party has always kept the interests of agriculture in view. He says:

"It must be said to the credit of the farmers of the United States that they have never asked for more at the hands of Congress or lesser legislative bodies than they were ready to have granted to others, or for legislation that they did not believe would be of benefit to all the people. No exception to this is furnished by the tariff, which has been the most persistent political question in our history. No other question has been an important issue in so many campaigns. The second act passed by the Congress of the United States was a tariff act. The bill was introduced and discussed before Gen. Washington was insugurated President and the bill enacted into law two months before the msange of the law creating a treasury department. Tariff for protection and tariff for revenue, ad valorem duties and specific duties, etc., were thorough by discussed while the first tariff hil was pending; and there have been few since in which these question did not engage the lively attention of the American people. It was inevitable, therefore, that the tariff should have the frequent consideration of a repre-sentative agricultural body meeting to discuss proposed legislation and to recommend to the favorable consideration legislative bodies such measures as deemed worthy of that recommenda . Such a lody is the Farmers' Na tional Congress and at its last annua meeting it adopted the following reso

Whereas, it is an established principle with both of the great political parties that unif on imported goods adequate to inject be expenses of the government should be exied; therefore,
Resolved, that we demand the same present of conception for agricultural injustice.

ore of protection for agricultural infustries,

At the meeting referred to there were belogates from states in which are more delegates from states in which are more than four-lifths of the farmers of the country, from California to Florida and from North Dakota to Texas. The reminition was adopted without one dissenting vote. As the honorable gentleman who has been master of the National Grange for eight years past and many other prominent officials of the Grange were present as delegates, the resolution may justify be taken as capressing tion may justly be taken as expressing the sentiments of the Grange also. Cer-tainly the Farmers' National congress, being composed of farmers, should not have demanded less; and, as it is nonsolitical and unpartisan, it could not conhave been adopted at previous meetings Protection Under McKinley Law.

The McKinley law gave to agricultural ndustries the same measure of protecsee, hay, potators, onlines, rggs, bar-fruits, wood and other products of farms, the producers of which de-a direct benefit from a protective duty on those articles, were given just and satisfactory protection; and thus the McKinley law met the proper wishes and the just and reasonable demands of the farmers. As seen as they had the perser, the Democrats hastened to remove the duties on farm products or to remove them altogether, and the Wilson law does not the the matter the matter the products. not give the same measure of protection to agricultural industries that it gives to other industries. Wood is a striking example of this. The McKinley law gave it proper protection, and while that law was in effect only a very short time, it

was in effect long enough to show that

That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, 1802, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and expering sugar, molasses, cut fee, iea, and hides, raw and incurred, or any of such articles, imposes dutiles or other exactions upon the agricultural or other productions of the United States, which in they of the free introduction of such sugar, melasses, coffer, iea and hides into the United States may deem to be reciprocally meguniar annexesuable, be shall have the power and it shall be his dury to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of that are relating to the free introduction of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides, the production of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides, the production of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides, the production of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides, the production of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides, the production of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides into the lutted States may deem to be reciprocally meguniar and any such combination to remove the mean of the combination of the combination of the production of such sugar, melasses, coffer, tea and hides into the lutted States may deem to be reciprocally meguniar of the trade of combination to force trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolites, which declares that:

Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or compliancy, in trust or otherwise, or compliancy in trust or otherwise, or compliancy, in trust or otherwise, or combination in form of trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or otherwise, or combination in form of the trust or

and it shall be his duty to suspend, or procionation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, etc.

Although in effect only a short line, the reciprocity arrangement made under the McKinley law demonstrated the great benefit that reciprocity would be go an agricultural interests. Space will permit of the citation of only one case in point: Our production of wheat so far exceeds our needs, while the exportation of Russia and Argentine has so rapidly increased that it is of the highest importance to our farmers that our wheat markets be enlarged. The ability of reciprocity to do this is shown by our doar trade with Caba, In less than four years under a reciprocity arrangement that it was clearly the purpose of those than the discretion of a trust, which it made illegal, that it was clearly the purpose of those trust about the process of the process of the country.

This act is so comprehensive in its definition of a trust, which it made illegal, that it was clearly the purpose of those and a social or the process of the process of the critical states, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country. trade with Coha, in less than four years under a reciprocity arrangement this trade increased 480 per cent, while in the first year after the arrangement was terminated it decreased 42 per cent. All the reciprocity arrangements would have been of much benefit to our agricultural interests; and the Democrats hastened to terminate them. Home or Foreign Sugar, Which?

Each year we send abroad more than

\$100,000,000 for sugar. All doubt of our persessing the soil and climate ever a sufficient area to produce from beet the sugar we now import, has been removed. Our natural advantages for the production of boot sugar are such that withstanding the higher wages paid here, aid given our beet sugar industry rquivabent to that which has been given to their best sugar industries by Prance and Germany by means of bounties, exemp-tion of land from taxation, etc., would andountedly rapidly build up our sugar production. The McKinley taw, by means of a bounty, gave to our beet sugar industry the encouragement that the history of the industry in flormany and France has shown to be wise and and France has shown to be wise and highly advantageous to the notion. Under the operation of the McKinley law our production of beet sugar vapidly increased. Here are the figures:

27,000,022 44,836,527 Had the McKinley law bounties been continued, we would in a comparatively few years have produced at home, not only the four thousand million pounds of only the four thousand million journels of sugar we now remaine, but the increased consumption due to our increased population. It is probable that no other piece of legislation in our history has shown a greater lack of luminess sense than the repeal of the sugar bounties, and retainly few other legislative on actionals in our history have done our agricultural interests a greater injury or ambjected the country to greater ultimate financial loss. To produce four thousand million pounds of hest sugar would require one million acres of land and the

wages paid to farm and factory labor would amount to \$75,000,000 per annum. Land and labor now devoted to crops of small profit and of which we produce an excess, like wheat, would be put to a more profitable use. The \$75,000,000 each year would swell our domestic commerce by at least four times that amount. If we had produced our own sugar instead of gold baving been exported during the past three years—an export that has widely but our industries and business—gold would have been lept at home.

Bome or Foreign Weel, Which?

Mr. Pickler said: "It seems that there country people," and on the same day Mr. Loud, chairman of the flouse committee on postoffices and postroads, said in the course of the debate:

The lacrase in the appropriations for the star route service, in other wards, while you geatlemen from the country have been persistently increasing appropriations for the star route service, all of that increase has been used in the appropriation of the fact that money was taken from the appropriations for the star route service. In other wards, while you gettlemen from the course of the debate:

The

All these advantages—the use of land, the employment of labor, the increase of domestic commerce and of our circulating medium, the retention of gold—would follow also from a production of the 250,000,000 pounds of wool that we annually import under the Wilson law; a production that would follow from the steady and continued aid of such protection as was given by the McKiniey law. Surely so far as tariff legislation is concerned, the farmer, whether he regards only his own interests or looks beyond them to the interest of his country, will have no difficulty in deciding which party should have his vote. His decision will be all the easier and surer because of the record of the candidates for President. Mr. Bryan declared in Congress, January 13, 1894, "It is immaterial in my judgment whether the sheep-grower receives any henchit from the tariff or not * * * I am for free wool." He voted for free wool, for the repeal of the sugar bounties and for the abrogation of the reciprocity arrangements. Mr. McKinley, it is needless to say, has been and is, in favor of reciprocity, just pretection to wool and other farm products, and such reasonable encouragement of out beet-sugar industry as other countries have found profitable. In contrast with what Mr. Bryan said about tariff on wool is what Mr. McKinley said when introducing his tariff bill into the House:

If there is any one industry which appeals with more force than another for defensive Home or Foreign Wool, Which?

House:

If there is any one industry which appeals with more force than another for defensive duties it is this, and to no class of citizens should this House more cheerfully lend legislative assistance, where it can properly be done, than to the million farmers who own sheep lu the United States. We cannot afford as a nation to permit this industry to be longer crippled.

Thus shows Mr. McKinlow's regard for

was in effect long enough to show that under its operation our production of wool would rapidly increase to the ultimate benefit of the entire community. The Demontris harbined to put wool on the free list, while retaining a substantial duty on the product of the mills and the mine. In 1889 there were in the United States 42,559,070 shore, and at \$10,560,359; in 1886; there were 47,773,564; sheep, valued at \$125,500,254; in 1896 there are 38,298,783 sheep, valued at \$480,567,556. Under the McKindy have the value of our sheep size, sheep, valued at \$480,667,556. Under the Welfare of the sheep, valued at \$480,667,556. Under the Welfare of the sheep, valued at \$480,667,556. Under the Welfare of the sheep, valued at \$480,667,556. Under the Welfare of the sheep, valued at \$480,667,556. Under the Welfare of the sheep, valued at \$480,667,556. Under the Welfare was the importation of wool has doubled and the price of the showestic product has been halved. The McKindy law gave the importation of wool has doubled and the price of the showest product has been halved. The McKindy law gave the importation of wool has doubled and the price of the showest product has been halved. The McKindy law gave the importation of wool has doubled and the price of the showest product has been halved. The McKindy law gave the importation of wool has doubled and the price of the showest have the wool growing as the one considerable industry to feel the full force of a disastront free trade policy.

At its annual meeting in 1800 the Farmers' National congress passed as resolved, that the Farmers' National congress passed as resolved, that the Farmers' National congress passed as resolved, that the Farmers' National congress passed as provided the showest producing and hard it yet, wors reciprocity sand the princes of such trade.

Resolved, that is secure reciprocal trade and instructive address of Senor Prancisco, Javier Valley and the prince of the showest producing and hard with the resolution of the farmers of the showest producing and h hastened at its first session to pass "a bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopo-

that it was clearly the purpose of those who made it a law, that no trust should

Democracy and Trusts, Contrast with the action of the Fifty

first Congress the action of the Fifty-third Congress—the first one Democrati-in both branches since trusts attained to prominence in this country—which, at to prominence in this country—which, at its regular session, put into the coffer of the Sugar truet, by means of the Wilson law, a bonus of \$18,000,000 on the sugar then in its hands; and by the same law made a profit for the Whisky trust of about \$10,000,000 on the whisky withdrawn from bend after it became certain that the tax on whisky would be increased and before the law went into effect, and, in addition, the Wilson law increased the allowance for wastage while in bond and lengthened the homied perior from three to eight years. The while in fond and reactioned the bounds perior from three to eight years. The Fifty-third Congress legislated against trusts, but only those of which import-ers are members and which deal in im-ported articles. Domestic trusts have reported ariseles. From sile trusts have re-mained undisturbed by Democratic legis-lation. No effort has been made by the Democratic administration to enforce the anti-trust legislation of either the Fifty-first or the Fifty-third Congress, though frequently reminded of its duty by the requestly reminded of its daily by the agricultural and other papers, including even a leading New York Democratic paper. So far as their attitude toward trusts is concerned, the farmer ought not to have any difficulty in deciding which

to have any difficulty in devicting which of the two lending political parties should have his vote.

On questions that have not had the leng and general aftention beatowed on the tariff or in the treatment of evilethat have been so acridly denounced as the trusts, but that farmers have rightfully considered to have a direct and con-adderable effect on agricultural interests, the Democratic and the Republican parties have recently made records equally plain and significant.

Who Favors Rural Mail Delivery? In the detate on the postoffice appropriation bill in the House March 6 last,

In fact, the amount thus diverted during the last fiscal year was \$670,000, whereas the increase in the appropriation for country mail service was only \$500,000; so that notwithstanding the successful efforts of the friends of the farmers to secure an appropriation to better his mail service, there was actually less money spent on that service than before, because the Democratic administration of the postoffice department used elsewhere, as it has in previous years, the money specifically appropriated for the improvement of country mail service. the improvement of country mail service, the improvement of country mail service. This is in striking contrast with the Republican administration of the postolice department. Mr. Wanamaker secured appropriations for experiments in free mail delivery in villages and be faithfully expended these appropriations. In a communication to the Senate he stated that after making an allowance could to the previous average annual equal to the previous average annual increase of the business of the offices, it was found that the increase of the business of the offices due to the free daily delivery had more than paid for that delivery had more than paid for that delivery. In some cases the profit from free delivery was quite large. In New Canaan, Conn., for example, the village in which free daily delivery was first introduced, and in which the experiments were conducted for five years, the average annual meome of the office was \$523, while the free delivery cost only \$200. A business that yields an average annual profit of 161½ per cent., part of the period being a time of panic and depression, is a good business indeed; yet the present administration of the postoffice department has discontinued the free delivery in the villages in which it was established by Mr. Wanamaker.

The results from experiments in villages indicated, as Mr. Wanamaker foresaw that they would, the practicability of free daily delivery to farmers; and he secured from the Fifty-second Congress an appropriation for this purpose was made by the Fifty-third Congress at both sessions. The language of the appropriations was mandatory, but both Mr. Bisseil and Mr. Wilson have refused to expend these appropriations. The mail has become a very important facter in the prosperity, welfare and enjoyment of the people. In the attitude of the Republican and Democratic administrations toward rural mail service and the efforts made to improve it, the farmer will find excellent aid in deciding for which party to vote.

Who Ferfeits Land Grants? equal to the previous average annual increase of the business of the offices, it

which party to vote

Who Forfeits Land Grants? Who Forfeits Land Grants?

For some years the farmers of the country have been demanding that the grants of lands to aid in the construction of čertain railronds, should be declared forteited where the conditions of the grants had not been compiled with. The Fifty-first Congress—the first Congress Republican in both branches since the demands for the annulment of these grants had been made—at its first session enacted a law

grants had been made—at its first session enacted a law. That there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretories granted to any state or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railread opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation, for the construction of benefit of which such lands were granted; and all such inude are declared to be a part of the public domain.

This law should have much weight

of the public domain.

This law should have much weight with the farmer in determining what licket he will vote, for, aside from restoring considerable areas to the public domain to the profit of the national treasury, it showed that a Republican Congress did not fear to quact righteous laws for the people and against some of the most powerful corporations in the country-in marked contrast to the subservi y to trusts and corporations of Democratic Congress that we have had

Who Opened Foreign Markets?

For some years certain European an-tions—one of which, at least, while preaching free trade, practiced the pro-tection of certain farm products to the extent of prohibitory decrees—had excluded our animal products and live ani-mals for their markets or had subjected them to vexatious and profit-destroying regulations, because it was alleged, they ere frequently unwholesome Our farmers were well that this allegation was an untruthful subterfuge, and they demanded such in-spection of our slaughtered animals and live animals offered for export that for-eign governments could not plend discase among our animals as a justification for excluding those products of our farms from their markets. Everyone familiar with our live stock interests, knows that this was a matter of great moment to them. The Fifty-first Congress, that sid so much for the farmer, made meat inspection laws that fully met the wishes of our stock-raisers, and that, being faithfully administered by Secretary Rusk, accomplished all that was expect ed of them. It is unfortunate that by ed of them. It is informate that by his own utterances and actions the pres-ent secretary of agriculture should have shown a different attitude toward those wise laws. In determining which licket he shall vote, the farmer will certainly compare the department of agriculture under Secretary Rusk with it under his decessor, who began his cureer as secretary of agriculture by insulling organ-ized farmers, and who has made the truly remarkable record of not missing even one opportunity to show, along with his total lack of sympathy with farmers, not only his complete ignorance of our agricultural interests, but either an utter acapacity or a completely successful in-disposition to learn.

16 to 1 Not Wanted. The currency plank of the Chicago platform certainly does not express the sentiments of the National Grauge; and a last annual meeting, in Atlanta, October 10-16, 1806, the Farmers National congress voted down all of the lit to I free silver coinage resolutions presented, and adopted resolutions in which it declared that it was emphatical-

which it declared that it was complicated in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the money of ultimate redemption and was in favor of the free coinage of silver by international agreement at a ratio to be agreed upon.

It is but justice to the Democratiparty to say that, until recently, through its long career, it was friendly to agriculture. As long as it was inspired by Lefferson and Jackson it had a jesloue culture. As long as it was majured by Jefferson and Juckson it had a jenious regard for our agricultural interest, but it has drifted away from its old course; it is inspired by those who hold strange doctrines; and while thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats are the friends of the farmer, the present Democratic corrections are present personal to the correction of the farmer.

friends of the farmer, the present Democratic party, as an organization to chermon to enact laws and others to administer them, is, as compared with the Republican party, careless of the welfare of our agricultural industries; and, of even greater weight with the American farmer, careless of that financial integrity that must underlie the welfare of all industries and which is casential to the honor and glory of all nations.